

Weekly Independent.



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Russell Sage's Will.

The will of Russell Sage was filed for probate Friday. It bequeaths all of his estate to his widow, Margaret Olivia Sage, after the payment of \$25,000 to each of Mr. Sage's nephews and nieces and \$10,000 to his sister, Mrs. Fanny Chapin of Oneida, N. Y. Mrs. Chapin died since the will was made. The will also provides that in case any of the beneficiaries contesting the probate of it, they shall be cut off from any share of the estate.

There was nothing in the will to show the value of Mr. Sage's estate. The will was dated February 11, 1901, and was sworn to by Edward Townsend and L. W. Freedman as witnesses. It consists of about 800 words. There are eleven sections.

The first section provides for the payment of Mr. Sage's debts and funeral expenses. By the second, Mr. Sage bequeaths \$10,000 to Mrs. Fanny Chapin, wife of Samuel Chapin of Oneida, N. Y., his sister. By the third, he gave \$5,000 to each of his nephews and nieces and provides that in case any of them died before him their allotment shall be distributed among their issue. The fourth section provides:

"All the rest, residue and remainder of my estate I give, devise and bequeath to my wife, Margaret Olivia Sage, to have and to hold the same to her absolutely and forever."

The fifth section provides that this provision for Mrs. Sage is in lieu of all right of dower in the estate.

By the sixth section Mr. Sage empowered his executors to sell all his real estate. In the seventh section he provided that in case his bequests to his sister, nephews and nieces should lapse or fail, the amounts so bequeathed shall revert to Mrs. Sage.

By the eighth section, Margaret Olivia Sage, Dr. John P. Munn, Almon Goodwin and Charles W. Osborne, "long my confidential and trusted assistant," were appointed executrix and executors of the will and it was provided that in case Mr. Osborne refused or was unable to serve as executor, Edward C. Osborne should fill the vacancy. It provided also that none of these persons should be required to give bonds.

Under the ninth section, the executors were authorized to rent an office to transact the business of Mr. Sage's estate.

The tenth section revokes all former or other wills or testamentary disposition at any time heretofore made.

The eleventh section reads as follows: "Should any of the beneficiaries under the will other than my said wife object to the probate thereof, or the distribution of my estate thereunder, then and in that event I annul my bequest herein made and such beneficiary shall be absolutely barred and cut off from any share in my estate."

While there was nothing in the will to show the value of Mr. Sage's estate, attorneys for Mr. Sage estimate it to be between \$70,000,000 and \$80,000,000 of which amount about \$30,000,000 is outstanding in loans.

No Indications of Foul Play

Constable McAdams of Carlin came up this morning and the reporter interviewed him regarding the death of William O'Donnell, the man whose corpse was picked up by No. 4 Tuesday morning and taken to Carlin. Mr. McAdams stated that he was quite positive that O'Donnell was struck by a train and killed. He said that Wm. Everett, a saloon keeper at Palisade, saw O'Donnell at that place Monday night and was on the train Tuesday morning when the body was found. Mr. Everett said that O'Donnell was broke and seemed to be off his base. He tried to sell a pair of gold rimmed spectacles for \$2 while in Palisade and these were found in his vest pocket. Mr. Everett is of the opinion that O'Donnell was struck by one of the fast mail trains.

In discussing the verdict of the corner's jury that O'Donnell came to his death from foul play, Mr. McAdams said the verdict must have been based on the theory that O'Donnell's death resulted from foul play, because his body was found near the track and not forty or fifty feet away. He also said that there was nothing in the case to indicate foul play.

Master Mechanic Luty received a dispatch from Mrs. O'Donnell at Oakland, California, in which she asked for particulars and stated that she had not seen or heard from O'Donnell for three weeks. Mr. Luty replied to the dispatch by referring her to Mr. McAdams who could give her more information

than any one else. Mr. McAdams has heard nothing from her.

This dispatch contradicts the report that O'Donnell's wife is missing and that he bought a ticket for himself and wife at Ogden Monday.

Presbyterian Church Notice.

July 29th
Prayer Meeting 10 a. m.
Sermon 11 a. m.
Sunday School 1:30 p. m.
Sermon 6:30 p. m.

Rev. M. S. Riddle will occupy the pulpit morning and evening.

Two important duties will be discussed. The Duty of Fault Finding, will be the theme in the morning.

The Duty of Being Manly, will be presented in the evening.

Everybody in Elko should hear these discourses. The morning theme will be a new thought to most persons who attend, but it will be Biblical.

The evening discourse has been highly commended in the East. Members of Fraternities should hear this great subject discussed.

Labor Day Proclamation.

The following Labor day proclamation has been issued by Governor Sparks:

The legislature of the state of Nevada by an act approved March 12, 1903, designated the first Monday of September as Labor Day.

Believing that the intention was to recognize the honor and dignity of labor, it becomes a pleasant opportunity to make special mention to the people of the state by recommending the observance of the day in such manner as to enlist and cultivate good feeling and harmony in the ranks of those who toil, and impress the desirability of establishing just and mutual relations with those who give employment. Such conditions will result in great benefit to all business affairs and give assurance of future prosperity and contentment.

It is gratifying that in our own state both interests have been reasonable in settling differences without resorting to extreme measures. It is to be hoped that these relations will continue for the public good and welfare of both labor and capital.

Now therefore, I appoint and proclaim Monday, the 31 day of September, 1906 Labor Day.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of Nevada, at the capitol, in Carson City, this 25th day of July, 1906.

JOHN SPARKS, Governor.

By the Governor,
W. G. DOUGLASS,
Secretary of State.
By J. W. LEGATE, Deputy.

A Draconic Labor Law.

An old labor law in England in force in 1783 contained the following clauses: Any tailor who joined a union was to be sent to jail for six months.

Tailors must work from six o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock at night.

Wages not to be higher than 48 cents a day.

Each tailor was to be allowed 3 cents for breakfast.

Any tailor who refused to work was to be imprisoned for not more than two months.

If any employer paid higher wages he was to be fined \$25 and the workmen who took the increase were to be sent to jail for two months.

The Other Mule's Grass.

We laugh at the mule that stands at the fence, neglecting to eat, and looks longingly into the adjoining pasture, imagining that the grass there is sweeter than his own.

It is funny, and yet it is the same trait that we who call ourselves wiser than the mule exhibit all through our lives.

We begin early. How quickly a baby will drop whatever he is playing with to seize that which is withheld from him!

A tendency to undervalue what we have and to magnify what others have seems to be an element of our nature.

The mule at the fence has plenty of company.

The poor think the rich must be happy. The rich envy the poor their lack of cares.

The unsuccessful deem the successful ones content. The successful miss the keen joy of triumphs in their days of hard struggle.

We see only the thorns in our own

vocations, the roses in those of others. The shop girl would be an actress; the cook would change places with her mistress; the lawyer sees the advantage of being a doctor; the doctor those of being a lawyer. The country boy leans on his plow handle and looks toward the city with longing eyes. And the city youth yearns for the green of the country or the free life on the seas.

What's the use?
We laugh at the mule at the fence; why not laugh at ourselves as we see us at his side?

Don't try to be somebody else.
Do the best you can where you are.
—Kansas City World.

Living For The Flag.

One of the most touching as well as the most beautiful examples of devotion to the flag is to be found in the records of our civil war. The Sixteenth regiment of Connecticut volunteers after three days of the hardest and bloodiest of fighting became convinced that defeat and capture by the enemy was imminent. The ranks were depleted, and to hold out longer involved needlessly further sacrifice of life. But even in their hour of peril the zealous patriots thought more of the fate of their battle scarred flag than of their own. Just before the final assault on the breastworks the gallant colonel shouted to his men, "Whatever you do, boys, don't give up our flag; save that at any price." In an instant the flag was torn from its staff and cut and torn into hundreds of small fragments, each piece being hidden about the person of some one of its brave defenders.

The survivors of the regiment about 500 in number, were sent to a prison camp, were most of them remained until the end of the war, each cherishing his mite of the regimental colors. Through long months of imprisonment many died, and in all such cases the scraps of bunting guarded by the poor unfortunates were entrusted to the care of some surviving comrade.

At the end of the war when the prisoners returned to their homes a meeting of the survivors was held, and all the priceless fragments of the flag were sewed together. But a very few pieces had been lost, so that the restored emblem was made nearly complete.

That flag patched and tattered as it is, forms one of the proudest possessions of Connecticut today and is preserved in the state capitol at Hartford, bearing mute testimony to the devotion of the brave men who were not alone ready and willing to die for it on the field of battle, but to live for it through long years of imprisonment in order that they might bring it back whole to the state that gave it into their hands to honor and defend.—St. Nicholas.

Keep Knocking.

Everybody knock. Knock something, knock somebody. Everyday and every hour there is something to knock at. Knock, knock, knock if something about town goes contrary to your views. If it is none of your business, take up your neighbor's case and help him knock. If somebody has tried to do something without consulting you, knock and get others to knock. If another has made a dollar and you got but 50 cents, knock him and get others to help knock. Knock the government, knock the state, knock your county, town and neighborhood. Knock your political party, knock your ticket, knock your church and other churches. Knock everything and everybody. Everybody knock and you will soon have your town and yourselves knocked to nothing and nothing left to knock but your empty, hollow skulls.

The Fire Meeting.

There was a very small attendance at the meeting Saturday night, only a few of the property holders and active members of the fire department being present. Mr. Melville called the meeting to order and stated its object. A general discussion followed on the condition of the department, but nothing definite was done, except to instruct Chief Henderson and Assistant Harris to make an inventory of the property of the department and to prepare a statement of its immediate requirements and to submit both to a meeting to be held at the courtroom next Friday night at 8:30 o'clock. At this meeting, new officers of the department will be elected and other business relating to it will be transacted.

It is especially desired that all who

have property in the town and are interested in its protection and all members of the active force and all who wish to join it will be present. There is a long spell of hot, dry weather yet before us and it behooves everybody to be on the alert and do everything for the protection of the town from fire. Turn out and lend your assistance.

The Asylum Investigation.

The meeting of the Board of Asylum Commissioners that was held yesterday at the asylum investigated the affairs of the asylum under the management of Dr. Gibson, and decided that as much care as possible under the circumstances is being exercised at that institution to prevent the escape of inmates and makes comparisons between the present and past administrations. These show that the number of escapes during the last two years is not in excess of those of other years. Following is a part of the report:

"At the regular meeting of the State Board of Asylum Commissioners held at the asylum Monday, July 30th, with a full board present.

"After the transaction of the regular business, the escape of Ginnis, an inmate of the institution, was brought up. It was shown by the asylum authorities that Ginnis had been tried for breaking into the Oberon saloon in Reno and sent to the asylum as insane. He was a man of extraordinary cunning and had escaped by sawing the rivets of his shackles inside the clasps at a point not visible unless examined by an expert, after having picked the lock of another pair of leg shackles that had been fastened with a key.

"There was no trace found of the saw with which he had performed the work. He then pried open the door of his cell with the end of the shackle and escaped through a window by jumping through the window into a tree and going from thence to the ground. The attendant in his ward at that time had examined all of the rooms in that ward every hour during the night, and the escape had been made between the visits of the attendant.

"While it has always been a rule in the asylum for the visits to be made hourly during the night, some attendants who had been lax in their duties in that respect had been discharged by the management. It was the opinion of the superintendent that for some time past this rule had been fully complied with."

The board's examination of statistics with reference to prior escapes resulted as follows: Dr. Thoma's administration covering from 1871 to 1891, inclusive, saw ten escapes; Dr. Bergstein's administration from 1895 to 1897, inclusive, saw thirty-three escapes; Dr. Patterson had thirty-one escapes, and there have been fifteen thus far under the present administration.

In the opinion of the board it appears that there is an insufficient number of attendants, but no more can be secured under the present appropriation from the Legislature.

Regarding the care of dangerous criminal patients, to which class Ginnis undoubtedly belongs, the board recommends the construction of steel cells. The upper story of the building with its Mansard roof is a mere shell, "and," says the report, "can be easily penetrated by men intent on gaining their liberty. It is earnestly recommended that the next Legislature appropriate sufficient funds to furnish steel cells and better doors for the walls and strengthen the interior of the upper story. The board also recommends that the superintendent immediately notify the civil authorities of this State of the escape of any inmate from the institution." The report issued by Governor John Sparks as chairman, D. M. Ryan and Sam P. Davis.—Reno Journal.

Mrs. Corey Gets Divorce.

In less than two hours and a half the matter of the Corey divorce case that has been attracting the attention all over the country, owing to the prominence of the parties concerned, was settled in the district court this morning, the jury empaneled to pass on the case returning a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, Mrs. Corey who will be given an absolute decree of divorce and the custody of the minor child, Allan Corey. The case was devoid of any sensational features.

"Yes, I know William Corey. He left his wife and never came back.—He is not a fit custodian for his son.—His associates are not good. I don't think the men of New York are fit for a boy to

associate with, I warn particularly the wealthy men.—Yes, I am partisan and a pronounced advocate of my sister-in-law and so is my mother—Laura Corey never gave him any cause for desertion." —Portions of testimony of W. E. Corey's sister.

A feature of the case was the mysterious actions of several of the attorneys who participated. The weight of the case seemed to have seriously increased their swollen dignity. The air was charged with mystery and it was impossible for representatives of the press to even ascertain the identity of several of the principal participants until the information was kindly supplied by Benjamin Carler and Sardin Summerfield. All that was necessary to complete the Sherlock Holmes air of several of the legal lights, were rubber soles and false whiskers.—Gazette.

Origin of Barber Poles.

How many of our readers can tell us what the stripes on the barber pole signify? You see the pole with its stripes and you know there is a barber shop back of the pole, but here the knowledge of the average person ceases. In the early days barbers did the bleeding for the community and surgeons were not as plentiful as now. The first thing thought necessary, way down to the time of George Washington's death, was that any patient should be bled. Tap him, and take a few ounces of blood from him, no matter how weak he may be. When Washington was at the last gasp, the fools bled him. Well, the red stripes on a barber pole mean the red ribbon bandages that barbers bound over the wounds caused by bleeding people. That's all. When they got through with a plethoric man, of full habit and had tapped him like a hard maple tree in February, he was patched up and bandaged till his arms, legs and trunk looked like a much gartered leg.—Ex.

Not Compelled to Make Change.

It will probably be an item of news to most of our readers that our genial postmaster is not compelled to make change for you when you make purchases at Uncle Sam's office. This is a queer rule that not one in a thousand persons know. Buyers of stamps or any purchasers at a postoffice must furnish their own change; i. e., the postmaster could insist on the buyer furnishing his own change if he sees fit to do it; but usually the postmaster is glad enough to get rid of his "chicken feed," and he is always ready and willing to accommodate the public by making all the change it asks for. If a man wishes to buy fifty cents' worth of stamps and has but a silver dollar, he would be compelled to buy a dollar's worth of stamps or go and get his silver dollar changed or do without his stamps if the postmaster was stubborn and refused to make change for him. This is the law and a queer one according to our way of thinking. And postmasters are not compelled to take more than twenty-five pennies at one time, if they do not want them.—Ex.

Could Talk United States.

A Cuban negro, who came to Alabama shortly after the cessation of the Spanish-American war, became involved, says General Fred Grant, in a quarrel with a native colored citizen of the State mentioned. In his imperfect English, the Cuban darkey contemptuously referred to the Alabamian as "an African." "Maybe I is," quickly rejoined the offended one, "but of I is an African, I thank the Lawd I ain't no Spaniol; an' what's more, I ain't no black Phillistine! I kin speak United States, I kin."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO

LUCAS COUNTY
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and sets directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.
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